

# **Outline**



- What is a RIMP?
- Data Product Validation Overview
- ABI
- GLM
- Space Weather
- Summary

#### What is a RIMP?

### Readiness, Implementation and Management Plan

- Readiness Implementation and Management Plan (RIMP)
  - Provides a top-level plan for Cal/Val of GOES-R (GOES-16)
    - Team developed a L1b data product RIMP for each instrument
  - Documents top-level activities planned within each product maturity phase:
    - Beta: Post-Launch Tests (PLTs)
    - Provisional: Post-Launch Product Tests (PLPTs)
    - Full Validation: Post-Launch Product Tests (PLPTs)
  - PLPTs are defined by the Cal/Val teams for each instrument
  - Defines an overall guiding schedule of events
    - Changes to plan are expected
  - Documents roles, responsibilities and PoCs for activities during all three levels of product maturity for each instrument
  - Connects primary tools and software packages to each PLPT that requires them
  - Defines output artifacts and Success Criteria to achieve each level of data product maturity
  - Identifies data sets and ground truth that are required by each PLPT
  - Provides background pre-launch activities relevant for post-launch data product testing

Level 1b RIMPs define the path for post-launch data product validation





# What makes the GOES RIMP(s) special?

Coordination of Data Product Validation Plans

- Application of System Engineering Practices
  - Mapping program requirements to the plan (PLPTs) in order to justify activities
  - Identification of requirements to execute each PLPT such as:
    - S/W and analysis tools
    - Data requirements
    - Schedule and product interdependencies
  - Structured 'global' view of Cal/Val
- Provides a structured set of required Validation Events (VEs)
  - VE's are PLTs (provided by the flight project) and PLPTs (provided by the Cal/Val team)
  - Identifies timing, scope tools needed, personnel, scheduling, required outputs/artifacts
- Identifies required validation reference data for each instrument to ensure diverse interdependencies are identified in Cal/Val planning
  - Data access and storage summary
  - Spatiotemporal coverage needs
  - Science and programmatic points of contact
  - Data availability and contingencies

GOES-R RIMPs incorporate systems engineering practices to organize, justify and plan validation activities while identifying needed resources for successful completion

# What makes the GOES RIMPs 'special' (Cont'd)



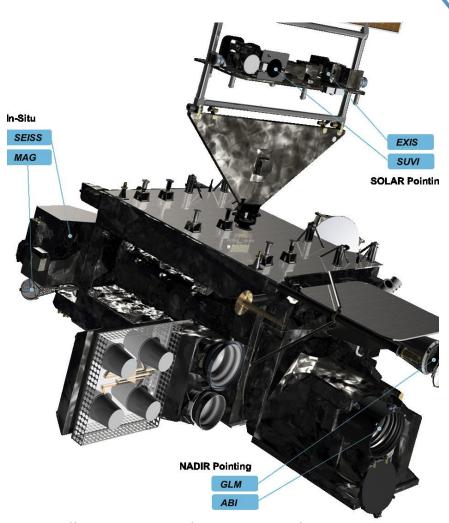
Coordination of Data product Validation Plans

- Software tools required for each instrument
  - Provides description, development schedule and person responsible
  - Required testing and validation of each primary tool
- RIMPs identify and connect multiple interdependencies in order to define a robust path for data product validation
  - Increase potential for successful and timely data product validation

# **GOES-16 Instrument Complement**

Satellite pictorial

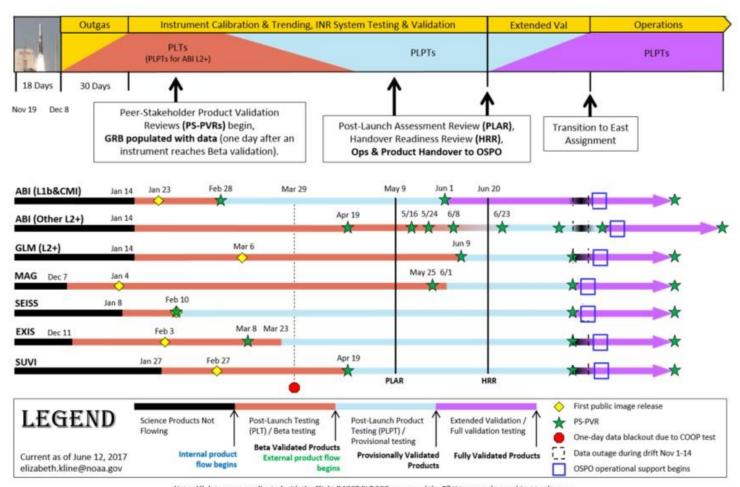
- GOES-16 Contains 6 sensors grouped into 3 categories
  - Nadir pointing (ABI and GLM)
  - Solar pointing (EXIS and SUVI)
  - In situ (SEISS and MAG)
- Post-Launch tests (PLT) addressed by flight project
- Post-Launch data Product Tests (PLPTs) addressed by GOES-Product Readiness and Operations
  - Provisional data product maturity requires completion of several PLPTs
  - Full validation maturity extends the observations period and adds PLPTs
- RIMPs document the validation plan identify inter-dependencies, coordinate s/w tools and schedules



http://www.goes-r.gov/spacesegment/instruments.html

### GOES-16 Post-Launch Science Product Validation

June 2017



Note: All dates are coordinated with the Flight/MOST PLT SOE group and the T&H team and are subject to change.

#### Schedule updated as of June 2017

SOE: System Operation Exercise

MOST: Mission Operation Support Team

OSPO: Office of Satellite and Product Operations

# ABI Test Description Summary

### Advanced Baseline Imager

- A comprehensive suite of tests was developed to verify required on-orbit performance for the GOES-16 ABI
  - Inter-satellite, ground, and airborne comparisons
  - On-board calibration tests
  - Vicarious calibration targets Moon, deserts, clouds
  - Landmarks stars, coastlines
  - Self-consistency tests frame-to-frame, channel-to-channel, swath-to-swath
- The tests use a combination of on-board and vicarious targets and comparisons with other coincident satellite and terrestrial measurements to assess ABI imagery
  - Radiometric calibration
  - Spatial resolution
  - Geolocation accuracy

### ABI Validation Overview

### Advanced Baseline Imager

- ABI post-Launch Product Tests (PLPTs)
  - Provisional validation requires 13 tests or 'validation events'
  - All events except PLPT 09 are performed with routine imagery N/S scans to measure detector uniformity
- Graphic of ABI Validation Events
  - PLT tests (blue)
    - 'C' implies part of Radiometric Calibration
    - 'E' is defined as an Engineering test
    - 'R' denotes a reserve test
  - PLPT tests for Provisional (Green)
    - IR sounding and VNIR validation utilizing other instruments and models
    - Data and performance monitoring
    - Image co-registration and navigation
    - North/South scans
  - PLPT tests for Full maturity (Extended Validation) 12 months to assess product maturity
    - Extends period of evaluation to include full range of on-orbit and scene conditions
    - Adds refinement of spectral response functions and instrument characterization
- Considering Cal/Val as collection of validation events helps focus supporting efforts

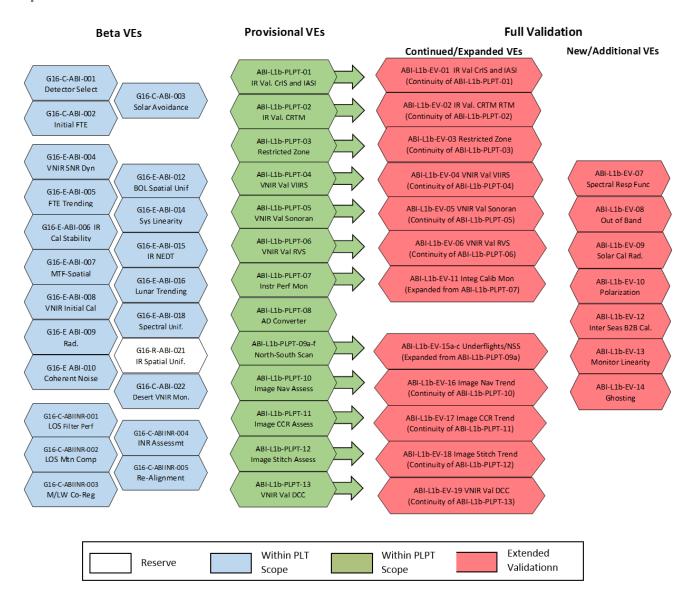
RIMPs provide a detailed breakout of each validation event in order to identify needed models, tools, data flow, scheduling and other logistical and technical details





# Post-Launch Product Tests (PLPTs) for ABI

Graphics representation of PLT and PLPT Validation Events for ABI







#### Provisional and Full Validation Periods

	PLPT		Extended L1b/KPP Val	
Regular collections Infrequent collection opportunities Frequent opportunities, infrequent collections	PLPT-09d PLPT-08 -	PLPT-03 – Equinox ±50 days  Collected with 30 days of Beta maturity	EV-03 – Equinox ±	50 days <b>EV-15b,c</b> – Many during Field Campaign
	***	ABI-L1b-PLPT-01 IR Val. CrIS/IASI ABI-L1b-PLPT-02 IR Val. RTM ABI-L1b-PLPT-04 VNIR Val. VIIRS ABI-L1b-PLPT-05 VNIR Val. Sonoran ABI-L1b-PLPT-06 VNIR Val. RVS (Data collected during PLT) ABI-L1b-PLPT-07 Instr Perf Mon ABI-L1b-PLPT-09a-c,e-f NSS ABI-L1b-PLPT-10 INR Assessment and Trending ABI-L1b-PLPT-11 Co-Registration Assessment and Trending ABI-L1b-PLPT-12 Stitching Assessment and Trending ABI-L1b-PLPT-13 VNIR Val - DCC		ABI-L1b-EV-01 IR Val. CrIS/IASI ABI-L1b-EV-02 IR Val. RTM ABI-L1b-EV-04 VNIR Val. VIIRS ABI-L1b-EV-05 VNIR Val. Sonoran ABI-L1b-EV-06 VNIR Val. RVS ABI-L1b-EV-07 SRF ABI-L1b-EV-08 OOB Resp. ABI-L1b-EV-09 Solar Cal - Radiances ABI-L1b-EV-10 Polarization ABI-L1b-EV-11 Int. Cal Monitoring ABI-L1b-EV-12 Inter-season B2B Cal ABI-L1b-EV-13 Cal Linearity Mon ABI-L1b-EV-14 Ghosting ABI-L1b-EV-15a NSS (Desert) ABI-L1b-EV-16 INR Trending ABI-L1b-EV-17 Co-Registration Trending ABI-L1b-EV-18 Stitching Trending ABI-L1b-EV-19 VNIR Val - DCC
		ABI-L1b-PLPT-03 Restricted Zone Performance		
		ABI-L1b-PLPT-09d NSS (Lunar)  ABI-L1b-PLPT-08 AD Converter		ABI-L1b-EV-03 Restricted Zone Performance ABI-L1b-EV-15 b,c NSS (Aircraft and UAS Field Campaign)

# **GLM Test Description Summary**

#### Global Lightning Mapper



- Events (PLT)
- Strokes (PLPT)
- Flashes (PLPT)
- 9 PLTs and 12 PLPT series differentiated by the attributes of the verification system, site locations and the performance to be characterized
  - System attributes
    - Short range networks with high detection efficiencies and low false alarm rates
    - Very long range systems with low flash detection efficiencies but medium storm detection efficiencies, etc.
  - Performance assessment
    - False alarm/event rates
    - Detection efficiency
    - Filter algorithms
    - INR
    - Cloud radiance and trends
    - Event energy and trends

Large number of sites minimize the effects of the vagaries of weather on the Cal/Val assessment



# EXIS Test Description Summary

## Solar Monitoring

- Extreme ultraviolet and X-ray Irradiance Sensors
  - X-Ray Sensor (XRS)
  - Extreme Ultra-Violet Sensor (EUVS)
  - Solar Pointing Sensor (SPS) measures pointing of XRS
- Heritage sensors were part of pervious GOES satellites
  - XRS and EUVS instrument has been modified slightly
- PLPT continues initial PLT checkout tests
  - Further in-depth analysis of EXIS calibration
  - Establishes a snap-shot of calibration in an on-orbit environment
  - Initial benchmark for long-term trending of EXIS performance
- Validation Events
  - EUVS model baseline and uncertainties
  - Bootstrap Degradation
  - XRS cross-over threshold
  - Scaling factors
  - Pointing and flare location



# SEISS Test Description Summary

## In Situ Monitoring

- SEISS Instruments Include
  - Magnetospheric Particle Sensor Low energy (MPS-LO)
  - Magnetospheric Particle Sensor High Energy (MPS-HI)
  - Solar and Galactic Proton Sensor (SGPS)
  - Energic Heavy Ion Sensor (EHIS)
- GOES-R period leveraged expertise from previous GOES
  - Energetic Particle Sensor / High Energy Proton and Alpha Detector (EPS/HEPAD)
  - Leveraged mature documentation
- PLPT Validation Events Include
  - SGPS Contamination Correction
  - MPS Cross comparisons
  - Cross-satellite comparison of trapped particles
  - Background trending
- Solar Conditions
  - Quiet and disturbed conditions needed

# MAG Test Description Summary

## In-Situ Monitoring

- GOES-16 Magnetometer
  - Magnetic field measurements with 5 times the temporal resolution (10 Hz) as previous
  - Two boom-mounted flux-gate magnetometers (6.3 and 8.5m from the boom baseplate)
  - Measurements from the two sensors are combined using the gradiometer algorithm in order to improve knowledge of the ambient fields
- GOES-R Cal/Val Planning leveraged expertise from previous instruments
  - Nearby spacecraft magnetometer measurements form the basis for validation
- PLPT Validation Events for provisional maturity
  - Comparison to models under quiet conditions
  - Low resolution cross-satellite inter-comparisons (1 minute data)
- Full Validation
  - Full resolution cross-satellite intercalibration (10 Hz data)
  - Detailed comparisons using gradiometer algorithm to other methods
  - Intercalibration (MLT) 90 quiet days required
- Time series of trending parameters are the primary validation artifacts

# SUVI Test Description Summary

## Solar Monitoring

#### SUVI Instrument

- Normal incidence telescope in the Ritchey-Chrétien
- Charge coupled device (CCD) at the Cassegrain focus
- Six narrow wavelength bands image different features of the Sun
- Baffles block stray light and energetic particles from reaching the CCD

#### SUVI Heritage

- Has commonality with:
  - Solar and Heliospheric Observatory / Extreme Ultra-violet imaging Telescope (SOHO/EIT)
  - Solar Dynamic Observatory / Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (SDO / AIA)
- Breaks with previous GOES heritage and the Solar X-Ray Imager (SXI) by adding Imaging of the extreme U-V portion of the spectrum and evolving solar forecasting

# SUVI Test Description Summary (cont'd)

## Solar Monitoring

- PLPT Validation Events (Provisional Maturity)
  - Defines 5 transitional PLTs that continue into Provisional validation PLPTs
  - Dark Current Characterization, Defective Pixels, Shutter Light Leakage
  - Guide telescope calibration and characterization
  - CCD temperature and detector performance trending
  - Begin intercalibration with well-known sources of established accuracy; Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO) Atmospheric Imaging Assembly (AIA)
- Full maturity validation
  - Six months Intercalibration with SDO/Extreme Ultraviolet (EUV) Variability Experiment (EVE) and EUV SpectroPhotometer; begin long term trending
  - Six months intercalibration with GOES 12 14 EUVS instrument
  - SUVI EXIS intercalibration
  - Examine 6 months of data for predicable relationships and transfer calibration standard to SUVI
- Performance requirements verification is restricted to the data available
  - Range of solar conditions
  - Solar off-pointing may aid analyses

# Summary



- The RIMPs apply System Engineering principles to GOES-R (-16) L1b science data product validation to facilitate Provisional and Fully Validated Maturity
  - Plans were developed for each sensor: ABI, EXIS, GLM, MAG, SEISS, and SUVI
- Product Readiness and Operations (PRO) team implemented these RIMPs in order to address the full scope of Cal/Val activities
  - Required for successful validation demonstration of GEOS-16 L1b data product quality
  - Provides evidence that a given product maturity stage has been reached
- The RIMPs include:
  - Description of every post-launch data product test and required artifacts to demonstrate successful completion of the tests
  - Timing and schedules when each stage is expected to be complete
  - Roles and responsibilities of organizations and personnel
  - Upstream and downstream dependencies and interdependencies
  - Analysis methods and tools to be employed during validation